Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2007

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

January 2009

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Information is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a report every two years.

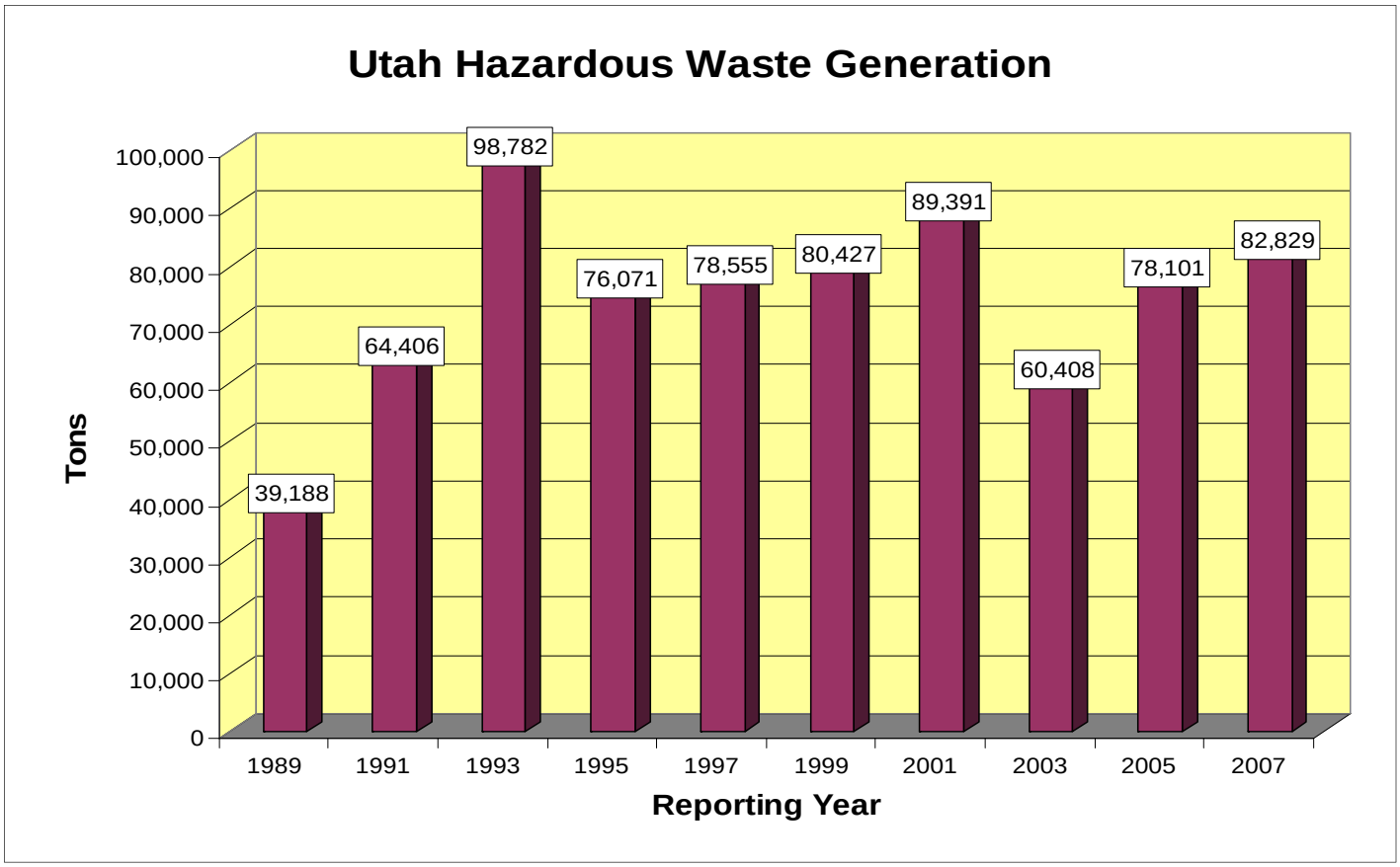
More detailed information may be found on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/data/br07/.

GENERATION

During the 2007 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 90 Utah facilities reported generating 82,829 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility, or re-injected back into a groundwater aquifer following treatment.

The 2007 hazardous waste generation in Utah increased a little more than 6 percent from the 2005 reporting year. There were 19 additional large quantity generators during 2007, but the majority of these were one-time hazardous waste cleanup projects. Six facilities generated 72,651 tons of hazardous waste, approximately 88 percent of the total reported state quantity.

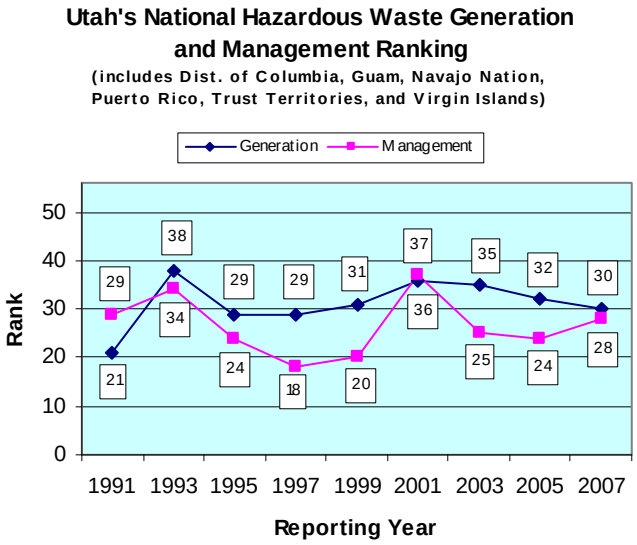
The top three sources of hazardous waste generation according to North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code, were national security and international affairs, iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing, and waste treatment and disposal. These industries generated 67,029 tons, or 84 percent of the total hazardous waste generation in Utah.



Facility	Quantity (tons)
Deseret Chemical Depot	33,293
Nucor Steel	17,284
Clean Harbors (Aragonite Incinerator Facility)	14,113
Union Pacific Railroad (Ogden Yard)	3,828
ATK Thiokol (Promontory/Corinne)	3,080
ATK Thiokol (Bacchus)	1,053
Hill Air Force Base	818
IM Flash Technologies	815
Tooele Army Depot	647

Largest 2007 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)

Nationally, Utah ranked 30th in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2007, accounting for only 0.2 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation. Utah ranked 37th in the number of generators, with 0.6 percent of the nation's total.



During 2007, Utah large quantity generators reported 39,736 tons of hazardous waste generation containing only characteristic waste codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or D wastes). Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K, and U) totaled 35,389 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 7,700 tons. A list of the different waste codes may be found on EPA's web site noted on page one of this report.

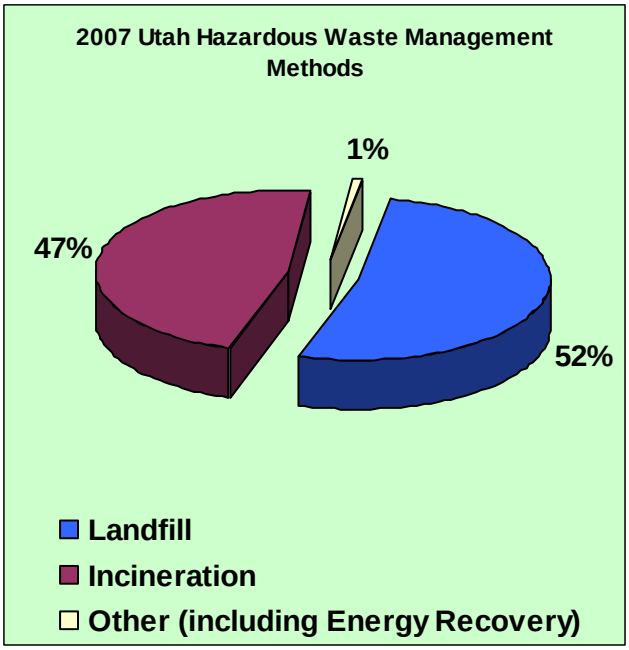
MANAGEMENT

Utah had 15 RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's) reporting during the 2007 reporting cycle, two more than 2005. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 137,855 tons. The total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah decreased almost 42 percent from 2005. Nationally, Utah ranked 28th, managing 0.3 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste. Approximately 95 percent of this total, 131,171 tons, was managed by Utah's three active commercial TSD facilities.

2007 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

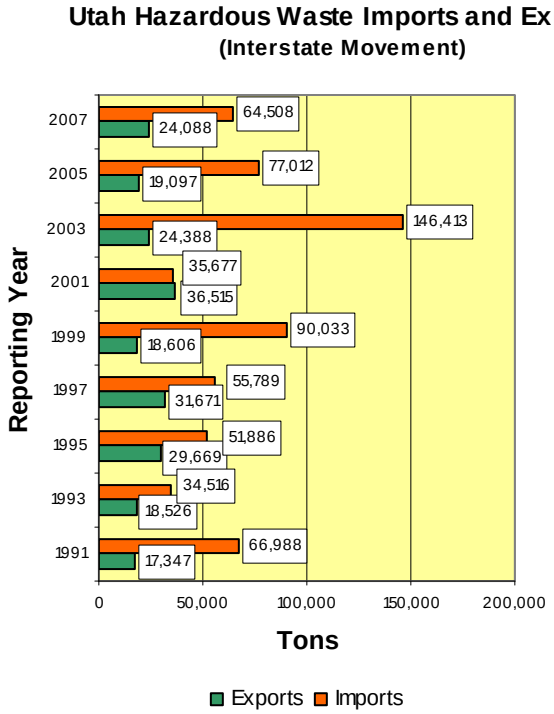
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	**66,656**
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	**58,616**
Energy Solutions (formerly Envirocare of Utah)	**5,889**

The top two management methods used in Utah during 2007 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were: landfill/surface impoundment (72,008 tons) and incineration (64,617 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods, including solvent and energy recovery, accounted for the remaining 1,230 tons.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 64,508 tons of hazardous waste during 2007. Almost 47 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 38,933 tons. Utah exported approximately 29 percent of the total state hazardous waste generation, 24,088 tons, to other states for management. Idaho received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 18,038 tons.



Nationally, Utah ranked 17th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported 1.5 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2007. Utah ranked 35th, nationally, in the quantity of hazardous waste it exported out of state, less than 1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2007.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah has fluctuated somewhat over the past several reporting cycles relative to the number of one-time cleanups. Also, businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, which has allowed them to operate more cost effectively, while still remaining competitive.

Hazardous waste generation in Utah has also experienced reporting period fluctuations, primarily related to economic changes. Of particular note is the catastrophic events of September 11, 2001. Management of hazardous waste at Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities also fluctuates from one reporting period to another relative to the national economic picture, as well as the local economy.

Completion of old hazardous waste site cleanups, continued improvements in manufacturing technology, development of new policies on handling electronic wastes, and an increase in the recycling of waste products will all have an impact on future generation hazardous waste, as well as the demand for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah and the nation continue to experience a population increase, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding the economic and environmental benefits of pollution prevention and waste minimization is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. The 2007 National Hazardous Waste Report is available at www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/data/br07/.